

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 3 1972	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Trinity Cathedral (Episcopal) merged with St. Phillip's
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Trinity Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Broad Street and Rector Street, within Military Park
CITY OR TOWN:
Newark
STATE
New Jersey CODE
34 COUNTY:
Essex CODE
013

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☒ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ ☐ Comments _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Trinity Cathedral (Episcopal Diocese of Newark)
STREET AND NUMBER:
24 Rector Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Newark STATE:
New Jersey CODE
34

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

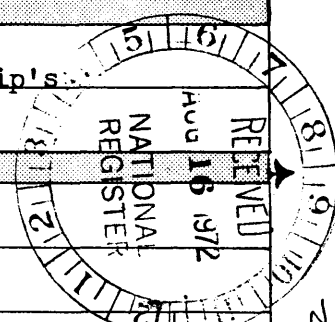
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Essex County Hall of Records
STREET AND NUMBER:
High Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Newark STATE:
New Jersey CODE
34

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
H.A.B.S.
DATE OF SURVEY: **1941 ?** ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:

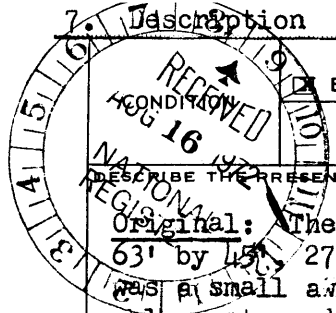
CITY OR TOWN:
Washington STATE:
D.C. CODE
11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: New Jersey	COUNTY: Essex	ENTRY NUMBER NOV 3 1972	DATE
		FOR NPS USE ONLY	

7-1
2-1/2
04510040



7. Description

☒ Excellent		☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
(Check One)						
☒ Altered		☐ Unaltered		(Check One)		
				☐ Moved	☒ Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Original: The original building, erected around 1744, was of hewn stone 63' by 45', 27' high, with a steeple 20 feet square and 95 feet high. It was a small awkwardly constructed building with straight backed uncomfortable seats and a very small pulpit in the west end - only large enough for one person. The tower was independent of the building except for its rear wall. It had round-headed front door. The main shaft was divided into three stories of equal height, then came an open lantern and a curious spire. The building was of local brownstone. The spine, presumably Georgian, rested upon a tower stump of 5 feet thick stone walls which is incorporated in the building today.

1809 Building: In 1804 most of the original building was destroyed by a fire. The church built in 1809 to replace the original was similar in form to the old. It was basically a meeting house structure with almost all classic revival elements. Built by amateur architect Josiah Jones - essentially a clothing store proprietor - it consisted of a long nave with the old tower in front and a steeple 168 feet high. He added a portico and extended the side galleries to the east wall (shortened after the Civil War). The galleries were supported by thin doric columns larger than the ones now standing.

Upjohn Additions: Noted architect Richard Upjohn added the Gothic Revival square chancel addition featuring a large elaborate traceried pointed Gothic "east end" window above the altar. Upjohn also put the Gothic fronts on the galleries and supported the galleries with cast iron columns.

Presently, the Trinity Cathedral is a hybrid of architectural styles: Georgian, Colonial, early Gothic, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival.

The portico floor is red brick in a herringbone bond. The pillars taper slightly and have thick double torus while the abacus are flat square blocks above a wide band of necking. The architrave is a molding that is on the same height as the eaves board that continues where the portico ends around the side of the building. No frieze area is evident under the pediment, but this is compensated somewhat by the overhanging cornice that makes the tympanum area appear deeply recessed. The tympanum has a round radiating window with a thick frame and four side anscones. The central door is set deep within a round arch, beyond which is a small alcove which opens into a square vestibule. This round arch design is repeated in the shape of the second story windows which have ornate anscones on their cornices. Side doors in its facade, however, are deep set square shapes. The wall area behind the two central portico columns is set beyond the line of the side doors but is directly in line with the tower steeple. It is finished in an ashlar stone set in a plumb bond. The upper windows which rest against the molding of the portico roof have wide sills and wooden mullions in a cruciform shape with a simple plate tracery. Side pilasters are directly behind the last columns. . . have similar capitals with tapered shafts. The tower is located on both the portico and nave roof - . . . is in four stages (excluding the 2 stages of the portico facade, i.e. 4 stages above the nave portico roof). On the final stage rests the sharp spire which has spire lights and course of molding at its tip. In the side walls above the lancet panels at the points are located trefoil shapes - presumably Upjohn's tracery, added 1858-62. The rear gable wall, red brick with cement finishing, (painted brown now) was used in the extended apse and sacristy (by Upjohn) which can only be observed from the side of the building. (Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. Significance

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☒ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) original built 1744-46; rebuilt 1809-10; chancel

1858-62

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☒ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape☐ Architecture☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☒ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Religion: Colonel John Ogden, originally a member of the old First Church, severed relations with that congregation in 1732 after he violated the church laws prohibiting laboring on Sunday.

Ogden joined a small sect of Episcopalians and soon became their leader.

As a congregation, they petitioned the King for a charter as a separate missionary, but were not recognized until 1746 when George II granted the charter.

Immediately upon securing land from the Town Council church members began construction of a building for their services. By 1746 the church was finished and a ministry sent, thus making Trinity the second oldest church in Newark.

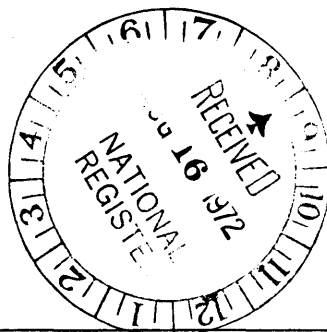
Architecture: Trinity Cathedral is a mixture of architectural styles: Georgian, Colonial, early Gothic, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival. It is quite appealing and sedate considering the potential clash of the diverse elements of its composition.

The original structure, built in 1746, burned to the ground in 1804. However, some of the original foundations, the tower masonry and inside vestibule door remain from that pre-Revolutionary building.

Josiah James, an amateur architect, rebuilt the church in 1809 copying the format of the original church - meetinghouse, rectangular floor plan with a tower at the entrance.

Richard Upjohn, foremost American architect of the day, founder and president for nearly twenty years of the A.I.A. and a primary propagator for the Gothic Revival movement designed the chancel addition erected in 1860. He also put the Gothic front on the galleries and supported the galleries with cast iron columns.

In its strange harmony and among diverse elements, Trinity Cathedral, perhaps, is an optimistic symbol in this diverse and troubled city - where, against a backdrop of skyscrapers, it reposes in the main town square.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Henderson, Trinity Rector. The Days of Old - Centennial Discourse. 1846
Newark Centinal. 5/23/1809, 5/15/1810, 5/29/1810
Newark Daily Advertiser. 7/8/1857, 12/11/1862, 12/22/1862.
Newark News. 7/23/61
 Schnall, Kenneth. A Survey of Ecclesiastical Architecture Built in Newark from 1810-1865. 1965. Thesis, Newark State College.
 Scudler, E.W. Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey. 1931.
 Shaw. History of Essex County, New Jersey.
Trinity Cathedral in Newark, New Jersey, 210th Anniversary Booklet, 1956.

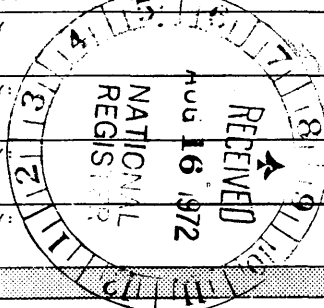
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	40°	44'	24"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	74°	10'	10"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Donald W. Geyer

ORGANIZATION: assisted by Historic Sites Section, Trenton, NJ

DATE: 10/71 - 6/72

STREET AND NUMBER:
 351 Broad Street

CITY OR TOWN: Newark

STATE: New Jersey

CODE: 34

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name

Richard J. Sullivan

Title Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

Date August 7, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert M. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

11/3/72

ATTEST:

William H. H. H. H.
 Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) (1)

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 3	DATE 1972

(Number all entries)

Trinity Cathedral

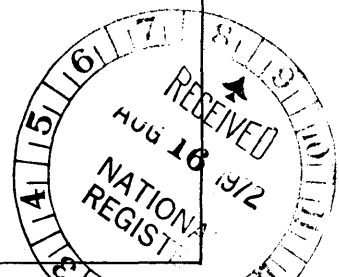
New Jersey 34
Essex 013

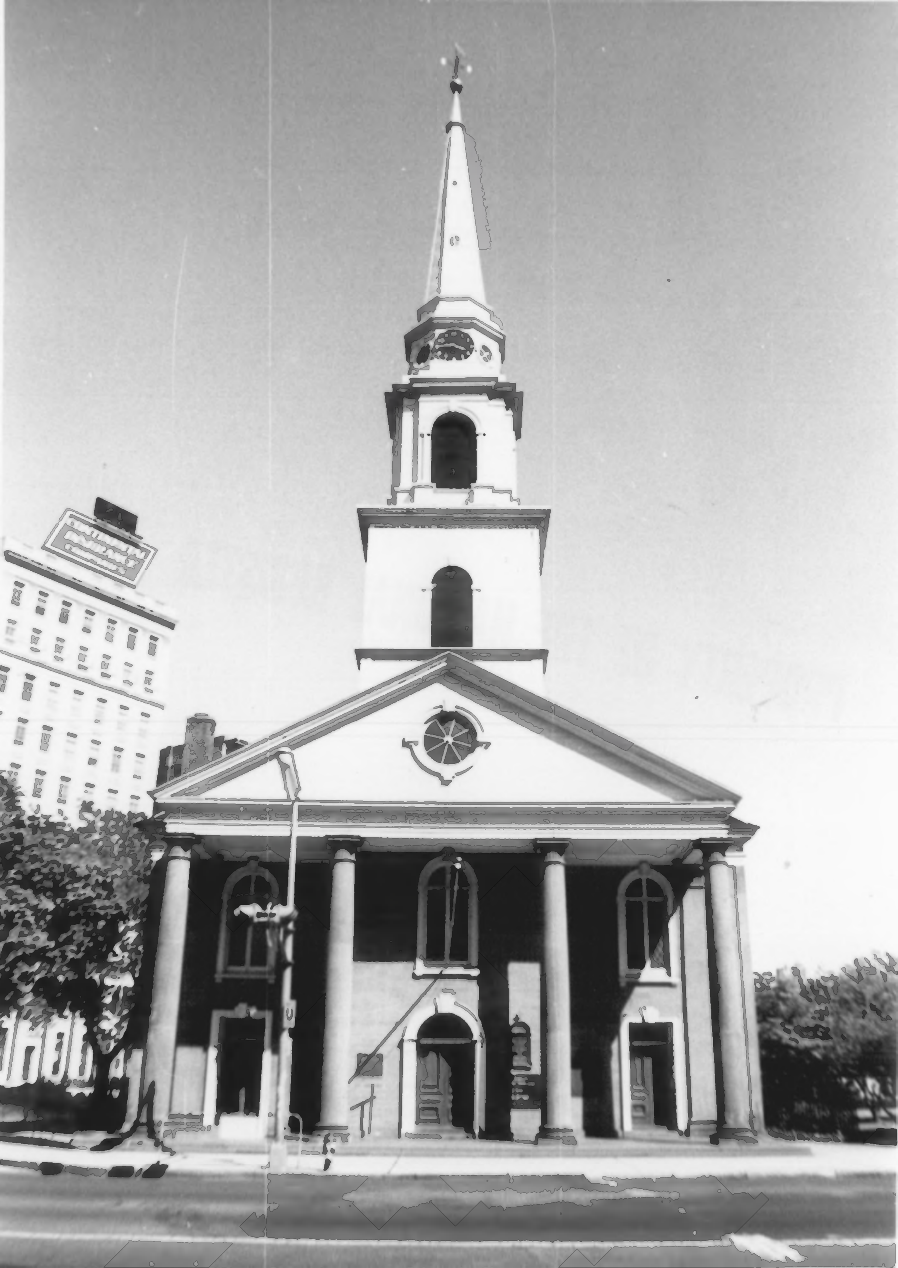
Section 7: Continued

The stone floor of the church was added in 1918. It is separated into a central aisle with two flanking narrow side aisles under the galleries and a transverse aisle which is under the overhanging (rear) organ loft. The aisle is in front of box pews which rest against the west wall. The upper half of the five lancet windows in the side walls run from the gallery to almost the ceiling, while the lower portion begins again underneath the galleries and continues down almost to the wainscoting. All of the windows in the building are set very deep in the walls, have wide unadorned sills and have a variety of cusped points. The ceiling is flat and rectangular - product of the original Georgian meetinghouse origin - with side molding that slopes to a point where it overhangs the side walls. This ceiling is found only in the nave, the main rectangular room, and not in the extended 'east end' of the chancel and the flanking right side chapel. The 'east end' and chapel have plaster Gothic vaulting, in some detail, in relatively flattened or shallow pointed arches which may be described generally as pointed segmental. The chancel 'east end' thus is set deep within a thick round molding and is as wide as it is deep. The side walls are broken into three long pointed panels. Each panel has a deep dormer and is divided by wall ribs which terminate in the ceiling in a heavy Gothic boss, one to each rib, generally above the main altar. On the north side round cusped windows also break the lancet wall paneling. This adjoins the fully enclosed sacristy which is on the north side; on the south side is the renovated right side chapel - open to the congregation or side aisle, and in its left side - open through large upper openings between the 'east end' chancel ribs forming lancets (as on the north side) merging into the 'east end' vault. Fronting this right side chapel is a large recently added carved wood screen with draperies - which seems to balance somewhat the weight of the closed sacristy opposite on the north side and the open extended chancel in between in the center. The large window in the rear wall of the Upjohn 'east end', is of French design with double lancets and cusped rondels within a single wide arch. A simple arched recess behind the tower is entirely filled by the new organ. This huge mass of piping, in the rear organ loft and choir gallery, does not interfere with side stairwells to the galleries which are well lighted by the large side windows.

Congressional Representation

Clifford P. Case - United States Senator
Harrison A. Williams - United States Senator
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. - Congressman (10th District)





NPS Number 11/3/72

Title: Trinity Episcopal

Loc. Essex, New Jersey

frontal facade

①

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

front, from w.

SUBJECT: Trinity Cathedral (Epis.)

LOCALITY: Newark, N.J.

SOURCE: D.W. Geyer

1971